

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., beg to announce the removal on September 1st, 1922, of their offices from No. 2, Queen's Road Central, to

No. 67, 69, Des Voeux Road.
(SITE OF THE OLD VICTORIA THEATRE)

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Col. House Confers With Mr. Lloyd George.

London, August 29.
Colonel House, formerly Ex-President Wilson's most confidential adviser, had breakfast with Mr. Lloyd George at Downing Street, at which various matters connected with the economic and financial condition of Europe were discussed. This, following the interview which the former Presidential candidate, Governor Cox, had with the Premier on Saturday is causing speculation.

U. S. Attitude Unchanged.

Washington, August 29.
Any hopes entertained in Europe that the London pronouncement by Governor Cox foreshadowed a change of policy of at any rate the present United States rulers are likely to be disappointed, judging by statements made at White House today. These intimate that the Government is keeping in touch with European affairs in an informal and consistent way and is waiting for the time when it can take a more formal part in the restoration of financial stability abroad, but they represent President Harding as thinking that the time is not ripe for the United States to participate in an international conference aiming at a solution of the financial problems and that he has no intention of sending Mr. Hoover to Europe in the capacity suggested.

INTERNATIONAL JEALOUSIES IN EUROPE.

Italy Suspicious of Little Entente.

London, August 29.
Austria's pitiful plight has evoked many expressions of sympathy, but has also re-kindled acute international jealousies between Italy on the one hand and the Little Entente, now comprising Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Poland, on the other. Each side fears that the other will profit by Austria's adversity to gain an economic and political foothold prejudicial to itself. Italy is particularly suspicious of the growing strength of the Little Entente, and conferences are now being held between representatives of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania regarding the measures to adopt concerning Austria. There is even some talk of military occupation of portions of Austrian territory, both by the Italians and Yugoslavs, with the ostensible purpose of securing internal order in case of outbreaks among the despairing populations. This would mean that the fat would soon be in the fire.

VIGOROUS TURKISH OFFENSIVE.

Greeks Evacuate Important Railway Junction.

London, August 29.
It is officially announced from Athens that the important Anatolian Railway Junction at Afionkaraisar has been evacuated by the Greeks, evidently in consequence of the vigorous offensive begun by the Turks.

Turkish Offensive "Most Violent."

Athens, August 29.
The offensive leading to the abandonment of Afionkaraisar is officially described as "most violent." The communication is that the Greeks have occupied a line west of the town. A violent charge by the Turkish cavalry, supported by artillery, was repulsed on Monday near Elvanlar, when the Turks were pursued.

THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

Sir John Bradbury's New Plan.

Paris, August 29.
The Reparations Commission continues its informal conversations with a view to reaching an agreement on the deadlock before the arrival of the German representatives now on the way to Paris, but little reliable information has leaked out. It is, however, noteworthy that there is a change in today's Press comment, it being generally agreed that, no matter how radically opinions vary, a split must be avoided. Attention is being fastened on a plan credited to Sir John Bradbury, of which the particulars are not disclosed, but which *Le Matin* considers to have been most satisfactorily worked out and likely to provide sound guarantees and pledges for France.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Kent Bowler's Performance.

London, August 29.
At Lord's, Surrey led Middlesex on the first innings. Hobbs scoring 126.
At Cheltenham, Kent beat Gloucester by an innings and 57 runs. In their first innings Gloucester were all out for 53. Freeman taking six wickets for 18; while in their second they were dismissed for 138, the same bowler obtaining six wickets for 54.
At Taunton, Warwick beat Somerset by seven wickets.
For the losers the Hon. J. Coventry scored 86.
At Cardiff Leicester led Glamorgan on the first innings.

DISORDERS IN GODAVERY AREA.

Reported Looting of Police Stations.

Madras, August 29.
According to a message from Peddapuram from the correspondent of the newspaper *Swara Jya*, police stations in the Godavari districts are reported to have been looted. The district magistrate, with a hundred armed police, has arrived, and the military are expected shortly. The situation seems critical.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Dutch Government Not to Take Compulsory Measures.

Amsterdam, August 29.
It is reliably reported that the Government has notified the International Rubber Growers' Association of the Dutch East Indies that it does not see its way to take compulsory measures to improve

PRAYA MURDER ECHO.

Accused Pays Supreme Penalty.

HANGED THIS MORNING.

Leung Wo was hanged at Victoria Gaol shortly after five o'clock this morning.
The execution was in the presence of the usual officials and the customary inquest was held afterwards. The condemned man went to the scaffold quietly. He made no confession.

Leung Wo, it will be remembered, played the principal role in the Praya Murder case. During the seamen's strike, Leung Yuk-tong, a partner in the firm of Messrs Jack A. Tai, stevedores, who was instrumental in getting men for some of the affected ships, was shot whilst riding in a ricksha on the Praya, near Statue Square, on Feb. 24th. Leung Wo was arrested after an exciting chase. He was charged at the Magistracy and committed for trial. He appeared at the Criminal Sessions on March 20th.

The trial lasted four days and was followed with much interest. Prisoner was ably defended by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, but the case was too strong against him and on March 24th, he was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Prisoner protested his innocence as he was taken from the dock and Counsel for the defence had the case referred Home. Leave to appeal to the Privy Council was refused, however. The authorities here were notified of this decision by cable some time ago, but it was not possible to carry out the sentence of the court until the decision was confirmed by letter.

CHINESE POLITICS.

The Latest Proposal.

A Peking message says that it has been decided between the President and Wu Peifu that a Cabinet will be formed by Sun Hong-yi as soon as the unification of the country is attained.

Another Peking telegram states that the Fenton and Chihli forces are coming to grips near Yu Kwan and that fighting may soon be expected.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Englishman Gives Himself Up.

The Inspector in the charge room of the Central Police Station was yesterday surprised when an Englishman walked in and, announcing that he had been writing anonymous letters of an obscene nature to various people in the Colony, gave himself up. His extraordinary behaviour caused doubts in the mind of the Inspector as to his mental condition and the officer had him sent to the Government Civil Hospital to be medically examined.

JAPAN & RUSSIA.

The Coming Conference.

Peking, August 29. It is reported semi-officially that the Russo-Japanese Conference at Changchun will be concerned mainly with reaching an understanding regarding the fishery rights which the Japanese have acquired along the Siberian coast, the disposal of the vast quantities of Japanese ammunition stored at Vladivostok and the Nikolaevsk massacre.

The first question is important through the possibility of the Reds taking over the control of Vladivostok after the Japanese evacuation and not realizing that the fishery rights are officially alienated.

As regards ammunition, it appears that both China and Vladivostok are anxious to secure it. While the Japanese do not desire to raise possible friction by selling to either party. On this point, some Japanese papers advocate dumping the lot into the sea.

Finally, the Nikolaevsk question has been pending so long that any delay beyond evacuation might consign the matter to perpetuity.

Another question likely to come up is the navigation of the Amur and as the Chinese are vitally interested therein it is thought probable that China may be invited to participate in the discussions thereon, while other questions may arise which cannot be settled without Chinese participation. No mention is made of Vladivostok participating, but that country may yet ask permission to send delegates, as China will be represented.

NEW CRUISER.

H.M.S. Despatch Arrives.

H.M.S. Despatch, the second of the "D" class of cruisers commissioned for service on the China Station, arrived in the harbour this morning on her maiden trip from Home, via Singapore. She relieves the cruiser Curlew, Captain Harold E. Sullivan, D.S.C., which recently went Home. Aboard the Despatch were miscellaneous ratings and a quantity of stores brought out for various ships on the Station.

The Despatch is a more powerful vessel than the Curlew, her displacement being 4,765 tons as against 4,190 tons, whilst she carries half-a-dozen 6-in. guns, two 4-in. guns, in her anti-aircraft battery, and four 3-pounders, as against a main armament of five 6-in. guns, an anti-aircraft battery of 3-in. guns and four 3-pounders on the Curlew. In speed the new cruiser has also the advantage, her engines being of 40,000 horsepower, and it is believed she is capable of making a knot more than the "C" type of light cruiser. The Despatch has cost the British tax-payers well-nigh £900,000. Her keel was laid in October, 1918, and she was engaged and completed at Chatham, where her commissioning took place on the 2nd June last.

Captain Robert C. Hamilton commands the vessel, the other officers being: Commander Arthur C. Dowling, Lt. Comdr. Eldred S. Brooksmith, D.S.C., gunnery officer; Lt. Comdr. Edward C. Wray, C.B.S., navigating officer; Lt. Comdr. Frank N. Stephenson, torpedo officer; Lieutenant Henry B. Wolcott, Jockelyn S. Bethell, and John W. Josselyn; Eng. Comdr. Bertram J. S. Johns, Eng. Lieut. John B. Duncan, Surg. Comdr. Maurice C. Mason, Surg. Lieut. Thomas G. Roche, Pay. Lieut. Comdr. Herbert G. Cavanagh, Pay. Lieut. James Hogg, Captain R.M.L.I. Daniel Broadwood, Sub-Lieut. Michael F.L. Henstock, Gunners Henry S. Knights, Christopher Corrie, and Edward A. Haydon (Torpedo); C.D. Shipwright Thomas Saynell, Wt. Engineers Peter Grieve and Arthur Barnes.

Schoolmaster John C. Macdonald and Midshipmen Edward K. le Mesurier, Hedworth Lambton, Conrad B. Alers, Intyre, Henley L. Power and Edward B.B. Ford.

Lieut. Quentin D. Graham was appointed temporarily to the Despatch on her voyage out.

The Despatch is moored alongside the north wall of the Naval Dockyard. She will stay here for a few days before proceeding North, where the Durban now is.

NOT SO BAD.

"The Revenge of Tarzan."

Mr. Ray, who controls the destinies of the Coronet, confessed in one of his recent advertisements that although the trade papers praised "The Revenge of Tarzan," which he is showing at his theatre to-day and to-morrow, the picture offended his own aesthetic taste. He went so far as to offer a free pass to the Coronet for a month to the person who sent in the best criticism of the film. That is very candid of Mr. Ray but, judging by the reception which the picture is getting, he is not likely to find himself buried beneath an avalanche of critiques. Indeed, it is safe to say that anybody who liked the other "Tarzan" pictures will like this one, too. Whatever may be charged against it, it certainly cannot be said that it lacks excitement. Whenever the great ape-man moves in civilised circles he continually finds it necessary to play a sort of "stacks on the mill" game with a dozen or so assailants, and when he gets to the jungle he puts huge lions out of action with a twist of his muscular hands. The very clever animal photography alone makes the film worth seeing.

MIGHTY AEROPLANE ENGINES.

Britain Orders Half a Dozen.

London, August 29.
The Air Ministry has ordered six 1,000 horse-power "Cub" engines, the lightest in the world, for long-distance bombing aeroplanes, and a special Avro aeroplane is being constructed to test the same. Bombing machines fitted with "Cubs" have a range of 3,000 miles and are thus able to fly without stopping from Scotland to Rome and back. The engine, which is the result of eight years' experimenting, has sixteen cylinders and whirls the propeller at the rate of 2,200 revolutions per minute.

U.S. COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

Expected Within a Week.

New York, August 29.
It is authoritatively learned that the Government's intention to seize the anthracite coal-mines will not be executed; on the contrary, a peace agreement will probably be signed within a week.

CHILEAN STEAMER DISASTER.

Passengers and Crew Lost.

Santiago de Chile, August 29.
A hundred and fifty passengers and the crew of seventy were all lost on the Chilean steamer *Itata*, near Coquimbo.

LEGATION GUARDS AT PEKING.

New Belgian Commander Appointed.

Brussels, August 29.
Commandant Polet has been appointed Commandant of the Belgian Legation Guards at Peking.

THE MARK A LITTLE BETTER.

London, August 29.
After fluctuating between 5,500 and 7,200, marks closed at 6,750.
(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.)

KOWLOON BURGLAR.

Gets Three Months.

Footprints left by the burglar who entered Major J. Lloyd's residence at No. 5, Observatory Villas, Kowloon, have enabled the police to secure a clue since the arrest of a youth in the back alley of Armand Villas the other night. A comparison of these prints with those of the arrested man suggested a certain resemblance, but as the former are not intact and very faint it has not enabled the police to advance the results as evidence to show the prisoner's connection with the numerous burglaries which have been carried out night after night in this locality.

The results of the detective's energies were brought to the notice of the Magistrate this morning when the prisoner was brought up on remand on a charge of being found under very suspicious circumstances and with a screw-driver in his possession. His story, when brought before the Court for the first time yesterday morning, was that he went to No. 2 Armand Villas at the request of the amah employed there to repair a lock which showed signs of having been tampered with, and the Magistrate ordered the case to be adjourned until this morning to give the police the opportunity to verify this story. It has now proved to be without truth, the amah denying that she knew him, though a "boy" admitted that he was acquainted with the prisoner, having admitted him to his room where he slept one night.

Mr. Lindell administered a caution to the witness to be more careful in the future, as in the present case he had recounted a

Sub-Inspector Shannon, in producing the prisoner's record, said that the youth was sentenced to eight strokes of the rattan as recently as the 16th instant on a charge of larceny. He referred to the incomplete footprints found in Major Lloyd's house which appeared to the detectives to resemble those taken of the prisoner.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

A Candid Thief.

A long bamboo pole with the inside hollowed out to enable two sticks to be attached in a peculiar manner to one end constituted the principal item in the outfit of a thief whose special line is lifting clothing from their drying poles on the verandahs of dwellings in Yau-mai. His frankness in admitting his intentions to the Court this morning was disarming. "A friend of mine," he said, "who had been dealt with by your Worship a few days ago for larceny of clothing, left this bamboo behind, and being without the means of subsistence, owing to the inclement state of the weather during the last few days, I took it out to try my luck. I had been a witness of the effectiveness with which this bamboo was used for lifting clothing from verandahs and it is unfortunate that I was not properly on the work before I was caught."

With a defendant of this type it was easy work for Mr. Lindell. He sentenced the can did one to six weeks' hard labour.

SWATOW RELIEF FUND.

Further Donations.

The public subscription fund opened by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce now stands as follows:—

Already acknowledged	\$81,055.00
Club Lusitano	350.00
Collection at Church of England	50.00
Military Services, 27/8/22 per Rev. W. M. Shewell	50.00
Total	\$81,455.00

WATER POLO.

V. R. C. the Champions.

The V. R. C. conclusively demonstrated last evening that they stand alone in the Water Polo League. They defeated the United A. C., the second team in the League, by no fewer than eight goals to nil. The winners, who must have an extraordinary goal average, have completed their fixtures.

In the opening game, which was between the two military competitors, the King's put up a good showing against the E. G. A. in the first half. They looked like scoring straightaway, but eventually the ball was sent out of danger, and then the R.G.A. scored. Crossing over, Woods went through by himself and increased his side's tally. Finally the R.G.A. won by 4-0, the scorers being Reddick (2), Davies and Woods.

In a minute or less from the start of the V.R.C.-United match, Buschaert utilised a pass to bang the ball home in characteristic style. In a little while he repeated the performance. Continuing to predominate, the Club raised its lead to four by the interval.

The second half was largely a duplicate of the initial stage, the V.R.C. doing nearly all the attacking. Not only were their forwards irresistible, but when the United did approach the V.R.C. goal they found the defence unbreachable. The leaders' understanding was superior all round; there seemed to be two V.R.C. men where there was one United player. A further string of goals gave the Club the victory by 8-0, Buschaert again found the net on five occasions, and Rasmussen, Sewell, and Watson were also successful marksmen.

To-morrow's matches are: United v. King's; Lusitano v. R.G.A.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.30 a.m. to-day:—

Typhoon in about 129 deg. Long. E., 26 deg. Lat. N., moving N.N.W.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

An ex-service man is wanted to run a small establishment.—Page 4.

"The Jungle Goddess" is being shown at the Kowloon Theatre.—Page 12.

The Glen Line agents advise consignees that the Glenariff has arrived from Home.—Page 5.

The a.s. Tymeric has arrived from New York and the Bank Line give consignees the usual notice on page 5.

LISTEN!

If big business stopped advertising they would slow up, then stop.

Lane, Crawford's men's wear sale begins to-morrow.—Page 6.

Consignees of cargo per the a.s. Genyo Maru from South America will find the customary notice on page 5.

The Acting Consul-General for the Netherlands will be "At Home" at the Holland Club to-morrow morning.—Page 4.

Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co. are removing to Nos. 67 and 69 Des Voeux Road to-morrow.—Page 1.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6. 11/16d.

The Weather.
2 p.m. Barometer:—29.57. Temperature:—82. Humidity:—80.


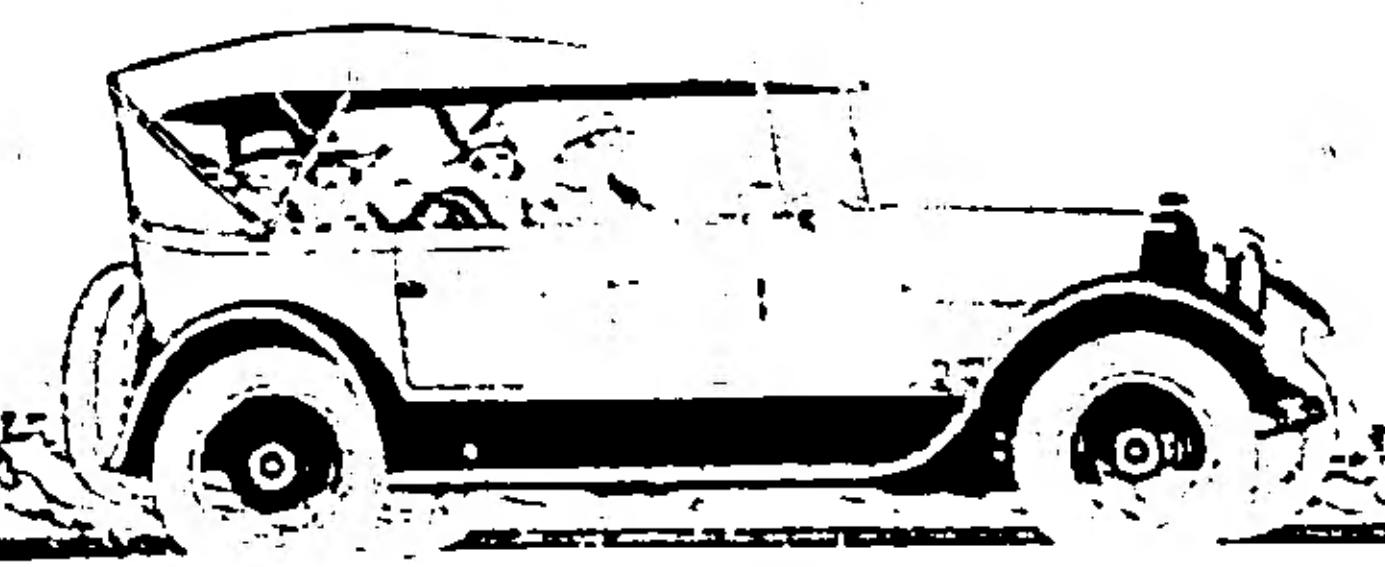
Lighting Up-Time.
Lighting-up time to-day, 6.43 p.m.

NOTICE.

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In conjunction with CHINA MOTORS (1922), LTD.
STAR AND EASTERN GARAGE, Shanghai.
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BRUNSWICK NEWS

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SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE.

Mr. Nankwatsu Akaji,

a Graduate of the Tokyo Massage School, has opened a
massage room on the First Floor of 2 Queen's Road,
Central. Office hours from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mr. Akaji gives massage on scientific lines, based on
instruction in anatomical physiology.

For further treatment—\$2.00 per visit.

THE SHING YOUNG CO.

Chinese & Foreign Goods, Hat, Galoshes, Tobacco, Porcelain, Travelling Bag,
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During the epidemic season, we offer fresh stocks of old Shanghai Silk
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Prices Moderate

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Established 1824.

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119, Jarvis Street.

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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST.

'PHONE NO. 1110.

CENTRAL.

FAMOUS CRICKETER FOR
BURMA.The Cantabs' Captain for
Rangoon.

Mr. Hubert Ashton, the second of the three famous brothers, and the Cambridge Captain, is coming out here in a short time to take up a business appointment. He was born in Calcutta on the 13th of February, 1898. He played a good deal of cricket at a private school at Blackheath and went in due course to Winchester. While there he gave convincing evidence of his skill as a batsman, having a really remarkable record in 1916. He went out to France as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery in April 1917 and served till the end of the War, being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and earning a Military Cross. In 1920 he started his career in first class cricket as a freshman at Cambridge. By an innings of 236 not out against the Free Foresters in June of that year—the highest score of the season up till then—he made sure of his Blue. But in the 'Varsity match, on a wicket ruined by rain, he was out without a run and had fortune dogged him in the Gentlemen-Players game at Lord's where he failed to justify his selection for the former. In 1921 he played finely and hit up 115 against Oxford. Quite remarkable was his success against the Australians. He played against them four times and came off in each match. At Cambridge he had to retire hurt with a score of 107 to his credit, the first century against the Australians, and it was his partnership with Aubrey Faulkner that turned the fortunes of the memorable match at Eastbourne, in which the Australians suffered their first defeat from a side of amateurs. As a batsman Mr. Ashton is very attractive in style and sound in method, with a good variety of strokes at his command. Apart from his value in batting he is a fine out field—ast and safe with an excellent return. This year he succeeded his brother Gilbert, as Captain at Cambridge and has continued his successful career both in the eleven of his University and his county, Essex.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

Lord Haldane on Desire
For Knowledge.

In his presidential address to the British Institute of Adult Education at the University of London Club, Lord Haldane expressed astonishment at the enormous interest the public was taking in adult education. It was perfectly plain, he said, that the new democracy, which was supposed to be so inert, was not inert at all, if they got at it in the right way—and that was the way of ideas.

Just as the democracy responded magnificently in 1914, when it was called to deliver the country, so to day it was awakening to a new consciousness, a consciousness that for those who were coming it was right that there should be better opportunities in the way of knowledge than existed in the past. The men and the women—and he thought, the women in particular—were keen that that movement should succeed, because they saw in it the same thing which would lift them above the somewhat sordid way of life to which they were only too much accustomed.

If they could only succeed in bringing the Universities outside their walls so that they might be able to furnish a sufficiency of teachers to accomplish their great mission, he, for one, would have no fear for the future. The Universities were being starved—it was one of the follies of these days—but the Universities were full of courage, and if he were not mistaken before long Universities would be recognised as national institutions which required support in doing their new work.

They had to hold rigidly to the University ideal. What they aimed at was giving a new meaning to the leisure of the working classes. Hours of work ought to be looked at, and would be looked at, as an admirable means to an end. It required only very little assistance from the State to enable the Universities to do the desired work effectively.

An emergency resolution urged that for a year at least adult education should be excepted from the economy regulations set out in the recent circular to local education authorities.

GERMANY AND THE
LEAGUE.Interview With Dr.
Dernburg.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who is a vice-president of the German League of Nations Union, and has played a prominent part in German politics, has been on a visit to England. He was Colonial Secretary from 1906 to 1910, and became Finance Minister after the revolution, but resigned rather than accept the Versailles Treaty. His past career and his present position enable him to speak with authority on German feeling towards the League of Nations.

In reply to a question as to the general attitude of Germany towards the League, Dr. Dernburg admitted that it was not popular.

"Our experiences of its working," he explained, "have hardly been fortunate. In our observations on the draft of the Versailles Treaty we proposed certain amendments to the Covenant, and their rejection has made us all the more critical. We have not wanted material for criticism. First came the so-called plebiscite in Eupen and Malmédy, when any German who desired to retain his nationality was forced to put his name down on an open list; and thus expose himself to the obloquy of the Belgian administration."

"Then came the administration of the Saar Valley. According to the Treaty it was to remain German, though under the League of Nations control. But the French have expelled German employees and are using the schools as instruments to gallicise the country. We appealed to the League, but the League ignored our complaints. A similar fate attended our other appeal in 1921. You will remember that the Allies occupied Düsseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort in order to force acceptance of their ultimatum. We promptly accepted, and begged the League to effect the evacuation of the three towns. But again no notice was taken of our appeal."

"Finally, there is the case of Upper Silesia. We German believe that the decision of the Council is against the letter and spirit of the Peace Treaty, because the political and the economic frontiers do not coincide, and we cannot but doubt the competence of a body, the ability of whose members to solve the special question was, to say the least, questionable. Add to these matters of fact the theoretical difficulty which Germany, like other peoples, experience in envisaging any authority which shall override national sovereignty, and you will appreciate the strength of the opposition to German membership of the League. Mr. Lansing's frank statement that the League was for the most part a contrivance to enforce the Treaty of Versailles has of course not mitigated our apprehension."

DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES.

"What," asked our representative, "are the obstacles which must be overcome if this opposition is to break down?"

"First and foremost," replied Dr. Dernburg, "the intimate association of the Covenant with the Peace Treaties. Let me remind you that in Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty Germany takes upon herself the whole guilt of the war. Acceptance was forced upon us. But what authority can we command in the League, if we voluntarily apply for admission, and thus of our free will endorse the confession of guilt in another part of the document, which includes the Covenant? Such action would be unendurably humiliating."

"Similarly with the matter of colonial mandates. Our colonies have been taken away from us, not by a mere assertion of the victors' right, but on the ground that we were unfit for the trusteeship of backward peoples. That is an affront to German pride. I am sure, too, that it is at variance with the facts. When I was in office I spared neither labour nor expense to improve the condition of the natives, and I know that my successor, Dr. Solf, continued my policy."

"But these are, perhaps, minor points in comparison with the question of the status of Germany in the League, if she joins it. Germany is a great Power, and can only enter the League as such. Nor can she accept a probationary period. In fact, she must be assured that her true position is recognised by the great majority of the League's members and her

addition to its Council guaranteed before she can apply for admission at all.

WHAT GERMANY CAN
CONTRIBUTE.

"But in spite of these difficulties you are in favour of Germany's entry?"

"Most certainly," answered Dr. Dernburg. "The Government and the bulk of the German people are full of sympathy towards an institution whose main object is to put a check on war. We are anxious to help it in its work and to contribute our share of goodwill towards the common stock. But in making that contribution we should hold ourselves free to call attention to the defects of the League as at present constituted. The abstention of the United States has changed its whole character, and perhaps it would be better if European problems were submitted to the judgment of Europeans only. Moreover, the Council of the League seems too autocratic a body. I should welcome an increase in the powers of the Assembly, whose members should be truly representative of the democratic Parliaments of their various States, and whose control over the Executive should be thorough-going. I believe that amendments on these lines would help towards the adjustment of international disputes by goodwill rather than by force; and that, I repeat, is an ideal in whose achievement the German people would wholeheartedly collaborate."

NEW WORLDS FOR OLD.

Society of Japanese Re-
formers.

A new association entitled the Yushi Sha (Ever-renewing Association) has recently been founded at Kiroku-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. One of the promoters is Mr. Masumoto Uhei, who created a sensation when he was chosen to be a delegate to the first International Labour Conference, and who has been working out a system of work autonomy through a co-operation of capital, direction and labour, with a view to revolutionising industry. Mr. Masumoto is consequently regarded as a dangerous man by the authorities. Other promoters are Mr. Nakao Seigo, a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Kanokogi Inshin, a professor of the law faculty of the Imperial University, Mr. Mitsuoka Kamekazu, Mr. Kazami Sho, and others.

The members are resolved to effect renovation in everything they come in contact with—politics, industry, thought, or social problems, in conjunction with young men in local districts. Their declaration contains such eloquence as, "We wield our tongue and pen in the spirit of soldiers on the battlefield. We fire human bullets through guns of speech," and so forth. They pay a monthly fee of ten yen towards the fund of the association. Some of them produced ¥100 at a time. Mr. Masumoto says that as his mouth and hands had been sealed, he was determined to use legs, eyes and ears. When anything happened in local districts, he would run to the scene, and bring back the investigations to the association for solution. They were going to discuss politics not from a capitalistic point of view, but from lower regions having direct communication with the people. Mr. Masumoto knew that they would be misunderstood by the authorities, but they were conscious of their own fighting capacity against difficulties.

YOUR GLASSES SHOULD
GIVE REST

and comfort to your eyes. If they do and if the mountings are properly adjusted, they are All Right. Do not be satisfied unless they are. There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are either Right or All Wrong. If your glasses are in need of changes, adjustments or repairs, send them to the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., refracting and manufacturing opticians (the originators of manufacturing Toric lenses in the colony) located in 53, Queen's Road Central. They have the equipment to adjust your glasses to a nicety.

Caruso said: "My
VICTOR RECORDS
shall be my biography."
MOUTRIE:—Hole Victor.
Agents.

NOTICE.

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"SWIMEASY"

Worsted and Wool

BATHING SUITS

for

Ladies,

Gentlemen

and

Children.



Practical and Dressy Style

Large Assortment of

WATER WINGS

Price \$1.25

a pair

YEE SANG FAT CO.

LADIES'
TAILORINGA
SPECIALITY.

VERY LATEST DESIGNS

TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

Better value for less

money.

THE

SINCERE CO., LTD.

HALL'S DISTEMPER
The KING of Water Paints

Its Sanitary, washable, and high disinfecting qualities
make it the ideal wall covering for your home or office.

Handled by all Contractors and Painters.

Write for our Brochure on "How to decorate your Home" to

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

THESUS 4th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Antwerp
RHESUS 11th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
TEIRESIAS 25th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
LAOMEDON 2nd Oct. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

NINGCHOW 7th Sept. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & G'gow
HECTOR 20th Sept. Liverpool & Glasgow
KT. TEMPLAR 2nd Oct. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

TALTHYBIUS 19th Sept. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TYNDAREUS 17th Oct. "

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

TITAN 5th Sept. via Suez
PELEUS 5th Oct. via Suez
AGAMEMNON 25th Oct. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

TEIRESIAS 25th Sept. for Singapore & London
PYRRHUS 1st Nov. for Shanghai & Japan
PYRRHUS 4th Dec. for Singapore & London

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "GINYO MARU"

From SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU & JAPAN
PORTS.

The above named Steamer
having arrived on Tuesday, 29th.
Aug., 1922, consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to present
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and take immediate
delivery from alongside steamer
or the Company's Godown, where
all cargo impeding immediate
discharge will be landed at
consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on
cargo remaining undelivered
after Tuesday, 5th. Sept., 1922.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages will be landed into the
Company's Godown where same
will be examined on Tuesday,
5th. Sept., 1922, at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
steamer or Godown, and none
will be entertained if presented
later than three weeks after
arrival of steamer.

No Fire insurance whatever
will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI.

Manager.

Hongkong, 29th. Aug., 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJFrom SINGAPORE, PENANG
& BELAWAN DELI.

The Steamship

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo by her
are notified that all goods are
being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 5th.
Sept., 1922, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be
examined on the 4th. September,
1922, at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard and Douglas.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th. Aug., 1922.

Westinghouse

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

This trade mark
is the guarantee of
dependable electrical
equipment.

Doing the World's Work

Though the source of power may be miles
from the work to be done, the electric motor
makes possible its direct application to the task.

Westinghouse Motors do this economically and well, for they are
designed to fit exactly their particular task and are built to meet the
highest standards of quality and service.

Thus Westinghouse Motors are to be found in thousands of different
applications.

They operate power machines in the workshop:

They drive the most powerful locomotives:

They drive the propellers of merchant vessels and warships:

They turn the wheels of thousands of street cars:

They operate lathes, presses, shears, tools, printing presses, elevators, and
thousands of other machines—doing their work so well that progressive con-
cerns have cast aside millions of dollars' worth of former equipment in
order to install them.

They grind coffee for the grocer, chop meat for the butcher, sweep,
wash, iron and sew for the housewife.

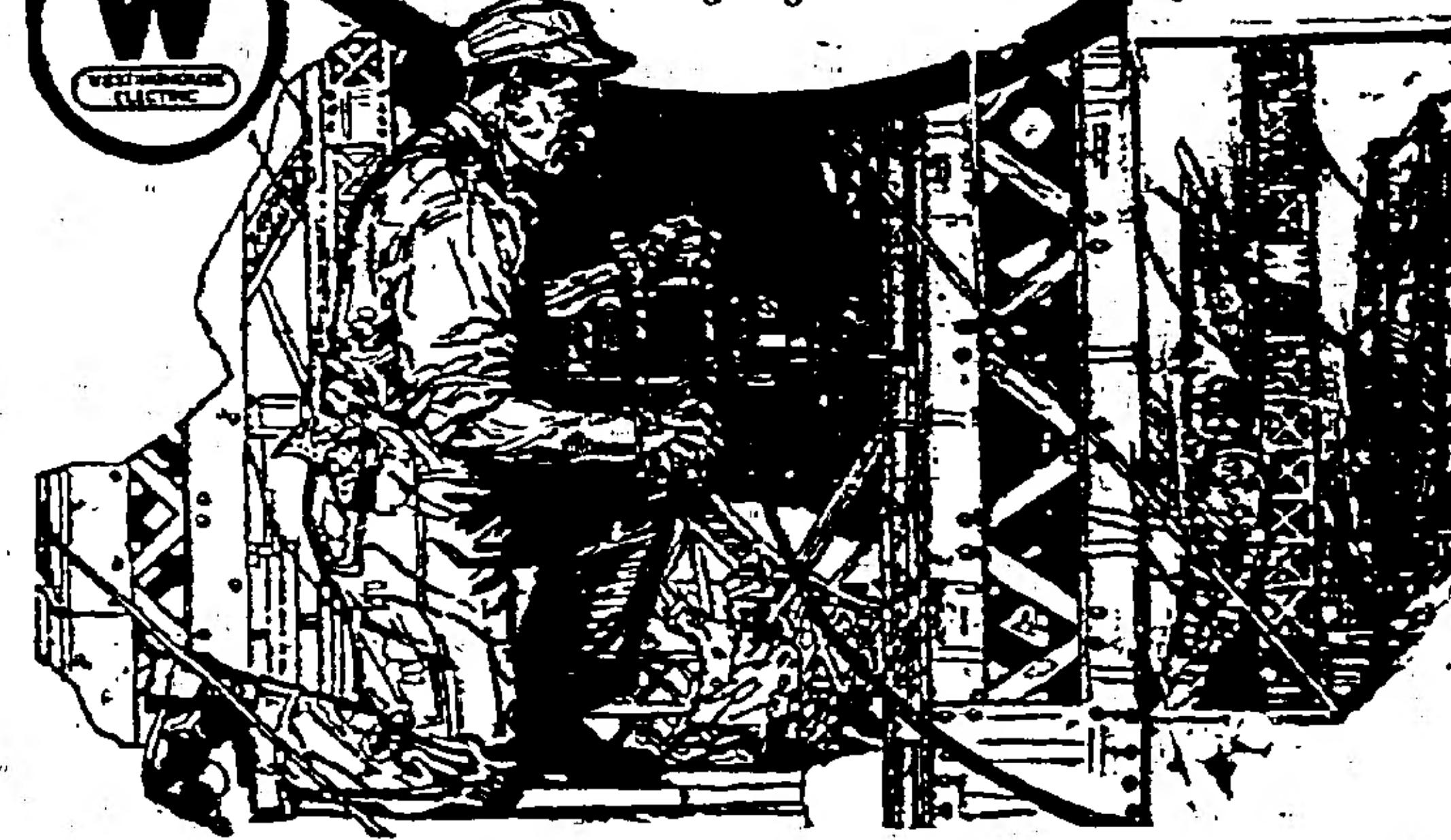
When the motor bears the Westinghouse Electric trade mark
satisfactory service is guaranteed.

Westinghouse Electric International Co.

Hongkong P. O. Box No. 461.

Cable address: Wemcoexpe,
Hongkong.

Let Westinghouse
engineers help to
solve your electrical
problems.



CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"PRESIDENT MADISON"

having arrived from Seattle,
Wash., via ports on the 26th. inst.,
consignees are hereby notified
that their cargo is being landed
at their risk into the Hazardous
and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., at Kowloon
and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must pro-
duce an Import permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged
cargo is to be left in the Go-
dows where it will be examined
at 10 a.m. on Sept. 1st by the
Company's Surveyors, Messrs.
Anderson and Ashe.

All claims must be presented
within thirty days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized. No claims
will be recognized after the goods
have left the Godowns, and cargo
undelivered on and after Sept.
2nd, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will
be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

4, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, Aug. 29th. 1922.

CHINESE HYGIENIC MEASURE.

An important Chinese health
measure has just been announ-
ced. General Hsu Kuo-liang,
Chief of the Shanghai and Woo-
sung Constabulary, has issued
orders to his subordinates to re-
port shopkeepers whose pre-
mises are dirty and kept in an
unhealthy state. Keepers of
food-shops who exhibit unclean-
liness of food that is not fresh
will be punished.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA, SEATTLE,
VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA,
KOBE, MOJI & SHANGHAI.

The Company's Steamship

"HAWAII MARU"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby notified that their goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where delivery can be obtained
as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd.
Sept., will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees' representa-
tive and the Company's Sur-
veyors, Messrs. Goddard and
Douglas, at 10 a.m. on
Wednesday and Saturday. All
claims must be presented within
Ten days of the steamer's arrival
here, after which date they cannot
be recognized. No claim will be
admitted after the goods have
left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will
be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA.

Manager.

Hongkong, 29th. Aug., 1922.

"LAW PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION."

Mr. Chu Fucheng, leader of the
"Law Preservation Association,"
formed in Shanghai by a
group of members of Parliament
in opposition to the Peking Gov-
ernment and one of the drafters
of the Chekiang provincial con-
stitution, is now in Peking. It is
stated in parliamentary circles
that the House of Representa-
tives is likely to elect Mr.
Chu as its vice-chairman. The
"Law Preservation Association,"
which was organized in July, is
now giving its support to the
Government.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM,
GENOA, PORT SAID,
COLOMBO & STRAITS.

The Motor Vessel

"GLENARIFFE"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th.
Sept., at 5 p.m. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined in the presence of
consignees by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas, on 5th. September
1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against
the steamer including those for
cargo short delivered must be
presented on the special form
provided and must also be sub-
mitted within 30 days of arrival
otherwise they will not be
recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected
by us in any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th. Aug., 1922.

EVERY LADY TRAVELLER

knows how inconvenient it is at
times to be without a remedy
like Pinkettes. A vial of these
dainty little laxatives, kept ready
in the handbag for immediate
use, ensures daily comfort and
an avoidance of sick headaches,
biliousness and the ill-effects of
strange or ill-cooked food.

Pinkettes purify the breath,
clear the skin of pimples and
blotches.

Of chemists, or post free, 60
cents the vial, from Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road,
Shanghai.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"ESTHER DOLLAR"

having arrived from New York
via Ports, on August 25th,
consignees are hereby notified
that their cargo is being landed
at their risk into the hazardous
Godowns of Holt's Wharf, and
stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged
cargo is to be left in the
Godowns until Tuesday, Aug.
29th, at 2.30 p.m. when they
will be examined by Messrs. Car-
michael and Clarke.

Claims will not be accepted
unless cargo is so examined by
said Surveyors prior to the above
date. All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
will not be recognized. No claims
will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns. All goods
remaining after 4 p.m. Friday,
Sept. 1st, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, Aug. 25th. 1922.

NO VICE-PRESIDENT YET.

The Chinese Parliament met
on the 16th. inst. to consider the
election of a Vice-President, but
failed to secure a quorum and the
meeting was adjourned without
action. The session had prom-
ised to be a stormy one as one
of the popular candidates was Chu
Fucheng formerly Vice-President
of the House of Representatives
at Canton. The opposition to his
election came chiefly from the
members of the so-called sixth
year parliament, or those mem-
bers who did not join the Canton
group. It is believed that fear of
this election caused many to stay
away, thereby preventing the
quorum.

Entertain your friends with a

VICTROLA

Ask about our easy payment system.

MOUTRIE'S—Exclusive

Distributors.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL
LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship.

"TYMERIC"

having arrived from the above
port, Consignees of Cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf,
and Godown Company, Limited,
whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th.
September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined at 10 a.m. on the 4th.
September.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented within ten
days of arrival, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

£53,000 INTEREST FOR N.T.R.

Invested funds of the National
Union of Railwaymen last year
yielded £53,000 interest, equal to
5 per cent. on the total union
funds.

For Sale

THE

PEAK HOSPITAL

Suitable for Mess or

Private Boarding House.

GOLDEN STATE BUTTER

From CALIFORNIA CREAMERIES.

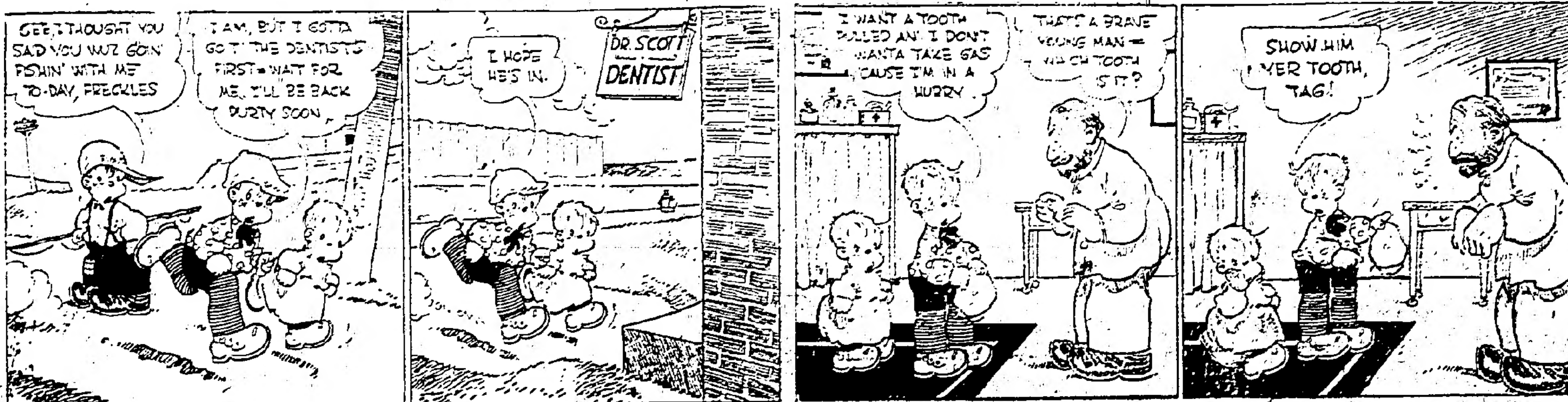
Sold by all the leading dealers in one pound
cartons—(FRESH)—and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. tins.

SOLE AGENTS:—GETZ BROS. & Co. of the Orient Ltd.
PROVISION DEPT.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Bravery?

BY BLOSSER



JOHN DEWAR & SONS LTD.
Perth, ScotlandBy Royal Appointment to His Majesty
the King.WHITE LABEL
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY
OF GREAT AGE

Awarded 50 Gold and Prize medals.

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
Established 81 Years.Montie
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Sons
Touch

Durability

L. Montie & Co. Ltd.
LONDON

LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.

SALE

COMMENCES TO-MORROW

THURS. AUG. 31st.

IN THE

MEN'S DEPT.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS IN MEN'S
WEAR AND TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

SODA FOUNTAIN
AT
CAFE WISEMAN.
SUNDAES, PUNCHES
ICE CREAM SODAS

ALL FLAVOURS.

BEST SERVICE, HIGH QUALITY, LOW PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

MECHANICS

HAND
TOOLS

MACHINES

and
TOOLS
for
SHEET
METAL
WORK.

MUSTARD AND CO.

Distributors.

Hongkong and China.

Tel. No. 1186.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 30th August, 1922.

CHINESE LABOUR
DEMANDS.

The strike habit amongst Chinese workers is causing employers, native and foreign, to view the future with some apprehension. A contributor to the *Traveller* has a most interesting article on the subject, in the course of which he asserts that imaginative minds have discovered deep plots in which Bolsheviks and Japanese have played sinister roles. He holds the view, however, that there are two clear-cut issues in every strike—namely, increase in wages and shorter hours. Occasionally a strike may commence for some other reason, but the issue eventually becomes one of wages and hours. It is interesting to note that the writer of the article under notice holds that the seamen's strike in Hongkong commenced as a political movement, but he remarks that "this strike did not long remain political, and all the controversy which has raged about it, as to whether it was economic or political, only convinces one that, however it started, it eventually became a question of wages." The question of the ability of the heads of these strike movements is dealt with by an observation that the workers have not yet been able to find adequate leadership, with the result that employers do not know who is the leader and whether the men with whom he negotiates understand what they are about or what he is about, or whether they can control the workers sufficiently to make an agreement effective. That is hardly borne out by the experience of Hongkong, or of Shanghai either, where the seamen's leaders have handled the shipping disputes with marked success from their point of view.

We are inclined to agree with the writer when he says that the Chinese labourer is not concerned to any great extent about any of the "isms"—he wants higher wages, and it matters little whether they come by way of capitalism, socialism or syndicalism. It is stated that the battle of the Chinese labourer engaged in these strike movements has as its aim a dollar a day and a ten-hour day. The question then arises whether Chinese capital in particular will be able to produce commodities which can compete on

the Chinese market with goods from other countries where factory organisation makes for tremendous economies. That is what Chinese industrialists are turning over in their minds now.

Whatever we may individually think, it is quite clear that as time goes on the Chinese worker will have to be paid on a much higher scale than he now is. The rising cost of living, consequent on new social standards, makes that a certainty. It is an economic development which is inevitable and cannot be stopped. And that is a fact which all employers will do well to realise. The all-important issue, of course, is at what point the process is to be arrested, for it is obvious that there must be a limit to the concessions made. Particular circumstances have naturally to be taken into account in determining that issue, which can only be decided by the exercise of sound discretion by both sides. Strikes are the very worst way of settling these questions. A reasonable adjustment of differences is the wisest plan when these troubles arise.

Kowloon Robberies.

Not one night passed last week but there was a burglary in the district, the Inspector told the Magistrate yesterday in reference to a case in which a Chinese boy was charged in connection with an alleged attempt to enter Armand Buildings, Kowloon. That case was remanded for investigation, but it serves to illustrate, were that necessary, the increasing audaciousness of the predatory fraternity among the native population. Hold-ups in daylight, even in the centre of the city, have occurred of late. The victims in these cases have been Chinese, or, where they have been Europeans, women have been the object of attack. Apparently a sense of immunity is making the robbers bolder. A little while ago an American gentleman returning to his quarters at midnight was held up at the pistol point and relieved of his belongings. That was in a well-known thoroughfare like Kimberley Road. Robberies at native dwellings have been common, and now they are threatening to become so in the European areas. Kowloon has been scantily provided with Western police hitherto. No doubt the C.S.P. has had his hands full enough on the island. With the reinforcements that are expected it is to be hoped that the mainland will have a better share of protection. It is reassuring to hear that a picket has been provided for the district in which the depredations were so busy last week.

The War Lords Again.

The report that President Li Yuan-hung has agreed, provisionally, to resign in favour of Dr. Sun Yat-sen lends additional interest to the doings of the War Lords, who, it still has to be said, have a bigger voice in affairs than the President. Wu Pei-fu is still at the moment the most powerful individual in the Republic, but signs are gathering that his foeman of the spring, Chang Tso-lin, is preparing to measure swords again. This time it is possible that Wu will have Tsao Kwan against instead of with him. When the conflict was brewing some months ago, there was a preliminary struggle between the rivals for the co-operation of the Chihli Super-Tuchun. From one point of view, it is natural that Tsao should back Wu, his own associate (nominally Tsao's subordinate); on the other hand, Tsao and Chang have ties by marriage through their children, and, of course, these usually count for a very great deal, among the Chinese especially. Tsao, however, probably thought that Chang had become altogether too powerful, and eventually he agreed to range his forces alongside those of the energetic Loyang leader. Now it looks as if Tsao has the same feeling in regard to Wu, who overshadows his nominal superior. But if these personal considerations, one after the other, are to continue to be the ruling factor in China's affairs, the prospect of stability becomes as remote as ever—at least it means that stability waits for the awakening of the Chinese people. The ensuing weeks will put to the test Dr. Sun's declaration that henceforth China's disputes will be fought out with the pen instead of the sword.

DAY BY DAY.

BURNING THE CANDLE AT BOTH
ENDS NEVER MAKES THE OUT-
LOOK BRIGHT.

The health return for yesterday shows that a case of rabies has been notified.

The "Empress of Asia" is now due here at 7 a.m. to-morrow and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf.

One fatal case each of plague, small-pox and enteric fever were notified yesterday, all being Chinese.

The Colonial Secretariat informs us that Foochow will remove quarantine restrictions against Hongkong as from to-morrow.

Mrs. Ho Sz, of 33, Hingloong Street, has reported to the police that her daughter has run away with a *mu-tai* and the two have taken away with them \$500.

The Kwong Wah Hospital, at Yau-mati, finds it necessary to extend its buildings, and the Government has granted it a plot of over 84,000 feet of land for the purpose.

The s.s. Chibbi went aground on the rocks near Stewart Point, about fifteen miles from Amoy. At low water she is practically high and dry. It is as yet uncertain whether she can be saved.

A very interesting billiards match will take place in the Catholic Men's Club on Saturday at 8 p.m. between Sgt. Barchard, R.G.A., the military champion, and Mr. Osmund, of the Catholic Union, in a game of 500.

The Sanitary Board met yesterday afternoon, but no business of public interest was transacted. It was mentioned that petitions from the Chinese community regarding the water supply question had been forwarded to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government.

An arrangement has just been put into force by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to supply homebound vessels with fresh vegetables. Under the new plan, the outbound steamers will carry fresh vegetables from San Francisco for turning over to the homebound bound steamers at Yokohama.

For cruelty to poultry by leaving them outside the shop without water, a shopman was prosecuted by Inspector Fisher, S.P.C.A., this morning and fined \$25 on his own admission that he had been previously cautioned twice by the Inspector but had taken no steps to ensure that the birds were well supplied.

A godown of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co. was broken into by thieves on Monday night or early yesterday morning and 75,000 Old Mill cigarettes stored therein by Messrs. Lizgett and Myers, valued at \$450, were carried away. Entry was effected by breaking open a window and lifting the bolt.

The inclement weather did not dim the ardour of the whist enthusiasts who turned up in force for the drive that took place on Monday evening at the Catholic Men's Club. The 84 ladies and gentlemen who braved the storm spent a very pleasant evening, in spite of the gloom outside. Mr. O'Sullivan was the M.C. The prize-winners were as follows: Ladies—Mrs. Dwyer 180, Mrs. Haynes 175, Mrs. Spanton 173, Mrs. Redpath (Hidden number), Gentlemen—Mr. Hutchings 172, Mr. Pearce 172, Mr. Byrne 171, Mr. Ashmore (Hidden number).

A tailor's shop at No. 14, Irving Street has been the scene of an armed robbery which resulted in a loss of jewellery and articles of clothing of the total value of \$234. Late last night a man knocked at the door and was admitted on stating that he came from a customer, whose name he gave, to fetch certain articles of wearing apparel. Immediately on his heels four other men followed, and as soon as they were inside the door closed, the gang all drew revolvers and threatened the proprietor of the shop and his lodger. On obtaining what they had come for, the gang cleared out, after having taken the precaution of gagging the victims with gags improvised from bits of firewood.

ROUND THE TOWN.

(By "Gadabout.")

The close of the swimming season is drawing near and the Hongkong champions are getting ready to do battle with their farther north for Interport honours. Unfortunately last year only Hongkong and Shanghai were able to participate, but this year Kobe has decided to enter a team. The gala takes place this year at Shanghai on September 7th, 8th, and 9th. Siemssen, the Shanghai crack, who, except in the 220 yards, could do nothing against our local champion, Johnstone, is said to have corrected his stroke to such a degree that he has now done the 100 yards in 59 seconds. This is a second better than Fether-tonhaugh's record and 1.25 seconds better than Johnstone's Interport time last year. In the Interport 100 yards last year Siemssen put up quite a good show against our number one, and the first place went to Hongkong by the small margin of only one-fifth of a second. In the Interport trials over the week-end Lyon did the 100 yards in 59.35 seconds, beating Johnstone by one-fifth of a second and he came in ahead of Johnstone, Laing and Jack in the 880 yards. Hongkong had an easy victory last year, beating the visitors by 40 points to 18. It must be remembered, however, that the Shanghai men are used to swimming in fresh water. That gave us the advantage last year, but this season the shoe is on the other foot. Anyway, here's the best of luck to Hongkong. May the best team win, but I hope that means another Shanghai flag adorning the walls of the V. R. C.

"Kowloon Burglaries. One Every Night," was the heading of a Police Court paragraph turned in by the *Telegraph's* Court reporter. Kowloon's lucky under the circs. It's a wonder to me there aren't more. Kowloon must be a little happy hunting ground for these gentry. Who's to stop 'em? You occasionally see a Chinese or a Sikh policeman standing in Nathan Road directing the motor-cars and rickshaws, but it's seldom you see one down any of the side streets. As for European police, I've occasionally seen one or two walking from the Ferry to Tsim Sha Teui and I once saw one in Nathan Road one night. From that I gather, there are some Europeans there, and a pal confirms this. He says there are two Europeans to look after Kowloon. An Inspector at the Magistracy yesterday told the Court that not one night passed last week but there was a burglary committed in the district. There's apparently a picket of six men, in charge of a detective, on patrol round Observation Hill way and that'll probably put a stop to trouble in that neighbourhood, but that's poor consolation for the rest of Kowloon. You could walk round Kowloon half a day and not see a guardian of the law. When the men-folk are away at business, robbers have most of the houses absolutely at their mercy. We all know that the Colony generally is in need of a few more officers, but, share and share alike, don't leave Kowloon to look after itself.

A writer in our Canton contemporary has been waxing enthusiastic over the future of the Chinese students who go to Great Britain in their search for knowledge. He prophesies that there will be a great demand for these British-schooled Chinese and says he would like to see ten thousand Chinese students in Great Britain within ten years. But the little bit is this—"In less than six years we feel sure that all British newspaper men will turn merchants instead. The British returned students will do the newspaper and advertising work for them." Well, I'm glad we've all had ample warning. We've not exactly got the wind up in local journalistic circles, but, I tell you, it is enough to make any scribe do a bit of hard thinking. Some of us, in fact, think we would really like to become merchants. You'll find more merchants driving in motor-cars than journalists, believe me. I suppose it's a pretty easy job to become a merchant, isn't it? Our literary brother in Canton seems to think it is, anyhow. One of these days you'll be walking along Des Voeux Road and see a sign—"Try MacWhirter's Special Scotch." Or it might be—"R. Random and Co. Government Advisers." Or perhaps it will be—"A. Adversarius. You once swallowed what I wrote; now swallow my beer." I'm thinking

CANTON NEWS.

General Chan to Resume
Office.

Our Canton correspondent states that after the election of Mr. Chan Chik-yue as Civil Governor, an official letter was drafted and sent in the name of Chung Sing, the Chairman of the Provincial Assembly, to the new Governor, who is at present in his village at Mui Kai, about eight miles from Macao. This letter informs him of his appointment and states that the Secretary of the Assembly will call on him soon with the official documents.

Believing that the first thing Chan Chik-yue will do is to deal with the currency question, the bankers have bought large quantities of bank notes, with the result that the discount during the past two days has decreased from 33 to 30 per cent.

General Chan King-ying has agreed to re-assume the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese troops on September 1st. Big celebrations are being arranged by military officers to take place at the headquarters in Tin Ping Street.

A member of the Provincial Assembly has brought an action in the Criminal Court against the Vice-Chairman, alleging that he fired the shot during the recent quarrel in the Provincial Assembly building whilst a meeting was in progress.

A safe weighing about half a ton has been stolen from the Provincial Treasury building. It is said that a sum of several thousand dollars was placed in the safe by an official after business hours on Saturday, and that on Monday morning it was discovered that the safe and its contents had mysteriously disappeared.

A kerosene oil merchant at Honam has been arrested and his shop and goods seized on an allegation that he bought 500 cases of oil, knowing that they were stolen from the Standard Oil Company.

TUNGSHAN.

A Pretty Canton Suburb.

Tungshan, which came into some prominence during events connected with the flight of Dr. Sun Yat-sen from Canton, owes its present development as a foreign settlement to the energy and foresight of missionaries, mostly Americans, who have made it their home and centre of activity. Within the square mile or so of its area there are now located many institutions for the welfare of indigent natives along educational and benevolent lines. The coming into existence of the Kowloon-Canton Railway considerably added to its expansion and its proximity to the terminus and works makes it convenient for foreigners employed on this line to make their homes there. Another factor contributing to the growth of the place is the congested state of the Shamoen, to whose overcrowding population it acts as a relief. With the return of the Germans, who are banned from the Shamoen, the increase in the suburb's population is likely to be more marked; and already we hear of German efforts being made for the acquisition of property in this place. Whereas twenty-five years ago the spot was a marshy bit of waste land, dotted here and there with Chinese graves, the pleasant sight is now met of picturesque residences tastefully laid out, each with its own little patch of garden. The amenities of life at Tungshan, or Eastern Hill, as its name signifies, have been increased by a club and a church built on somewhat old-fashioned lines; whilst as regards tennis grounds and other recreative area ample provision has been made.

Prominent members of the former Canton Military Government continue to reach Shanghai in ever increasing numbers since the coming of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Recent arrivals, according to the *Sinampoo*, are Chu Cheng, ex-Minister of Home Affairs, and Zia Chih, ex-Chief Secretary of the *cidant* Southern President. Another Secretary, who was reported to have been committed to prison shortly after the flight of Dr. Sun, but escaped to Hongkong, is expected here.—*S.C.D.N.*, Aug. 25.

of taking a correspondence course in something or other, but I don't quite know what sort of a merchant to be. Our youngest office boy's just murmured "tripe-merchant." Can't stop to write any more now. I'm after that office boy.

COUNSEL WITHDRAWS PLEA.

Unusual Court Incident.

He So appeared before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees-Davies) at the Criminal Sessions this morning, charged with, with others unknown, robbing a travelling trader named Un Chai-tsun of a platinum watch, gold chain, other articles and \$538 in cash.

Mr. H. K. Holmes (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted and Mr. E. Zeitlyn (instructed by Messrs. D'Almada and Mason) appeared for the defence.

The jury were Messrs. G. E. Ellams (foreman), F. N. Young, A. J. Rodriguez (jun.), P. J. Solomon, G. F. da Rosa, Chu Poyan and S. M. Mayes.

The story for the prosecution was that about half-past nine on the morning of July 21st, complainant, who was starting temporarily at premises in Des Voeux Road West, was awakened by a man with a revolver. He said he had come to search for arms. The traveller noticed five other men, all armed with revolvers. The men asked for the keys of the safe. These not being handed over, complainant and another man were bound and thrust aside and the robbers commenced to try to break open the safe. In this they failed. They found the articles in question, however, and later took their departure. Complainant managed to free himself of his bonds and the matter was reported to the police. Accused was subsequently arrested.

The complainant, in his evidence, mentioned a pair of spectacles, found on prisoner. He identified them as his property.

Mr. Zeitlyn asked a quarter of an hour's adjournment to consult prisoner on the matter, which was granted.

When the Court continued, Counsel said he could not refute the evidence of the prosecution without alleging perjury on the part of the prosecutor and the police. He therefore asked permission to withdraw the plea of not guilty.

Prisoner said nothing when Mr. Zeitlyn's remarks were translated to him. Acting on instructions from his solicitors, Counsel entered a plea of guilty, addressing the Court in mitigation of sentence.

Accused was sentenced to six years' hard labour and to receive 15 strokes with the "cat."

CANTON'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Friendly to Foreigners.

In a leading article on the appointment of Mr. Chan Chik-yue as Civil Governor, the *Canton Times* says:

As the Governor is a man in close and intimate relations with the British in Hongkong and with the Portuguese in Macao, these foreign neighbours will find no difficulty in clearing away many outstanding misunderstandings and prejudices. His Excellency on his own part will undoubtedly work in friendly co-operation with the foreigners to bring about an era of better business and more wholesome esteem. Here is a chance for them to approach Kwangtung in a business-like manner, namely—mutual benefit, strict contractual relationship, courtesy and honest and lawful dealings. Nothing is more devoutly to be desired than the ushering in of this happy phase of southern intercourse. It will bring prosperity to all and good fellowship all round.

BOTTOMLEY'S HORSES FEICH 1,800 GUINEAS.

Horatio Bottomley's stud of bloodstock horses was sold at Upper Dicker Farm, Sussex, by Messrs. Langland and Co. The 17 lots realised a little over 1,800 guineas. Top price was 650 guineas paid for Nareesh by Mr. Levy, while Mautuanus fetched 400 guineas and was bought by Mr. de Jong. The sensation of the sale was the Manx Crag colt, which has gone wrong in his forelegs, and changed hands for half a guinea. Fort, a bay stallion, was sold for ten guineas. Other prices were Wee Wife colt, Mr. Weston, 22 gs. Karsavina filly, Mr. Hare, 210 gs. and Mac-Merry, Mr. Hare, 45 gs.

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THE STAR FERRY.

Some Interesting Statistics.

From the Star Ferry Company we have obtained some interesting figures of traffic across the harbour. They are interesting in two respects: they show the growth of the Ferry service and they also show, to some extent, the growth of Kowloon.

At the present time the Star Ferry boats carry nearly a hundred thousand first-class passengers per month, not counting those who travel by monthly ticket. The approximate number of first-class passengers who took single tickets in July this year was 99,200, while the number who travel on family tickets is estimated at between 3,000 and 3,050.

In January, 1911, the number of first-class single tickets issued was 34,900; in the same month, 1914, the number increased to 42,550. There was a decrease then, and in 1917 the number was down to 39,800. In January, 1920, the number sprang up to 66,100 and in July, 1922—only two and a half years later—the number had increased by fifty per cent. This rapid increase is largely due to the fact that more large steamers now moor alongside the Kowloon wharf, a large proportion of the passengers being travellers passing through the Colony.

Ten years ago the number of family tickets issued by the Star Ferry Company was under 300. The number of monthly tickets issued at the present time is in the neighbourhood of 630, an increase of over a hundred per cent. These figures have been arrived at by dividing the receipt in dollars by nine, the average price of a monthly ticket being \$9. It is estimated that the average Kowloon family consists of five persons and that gives as 1,465 persons in January, 1911, and in July, this year, 2,435. These figures give a rough idea of the rate at which Kowloon is growing.

The second-class passengers on the Ferry are gradually dwindling. In 1911, some 10,000 a month were carried. This increased in 1914 to about 14,000 and in 1915 to between 15,000 and 16,000. In 1920, the number had dropped to 5,500 and to-day not many more than 2,000 a month are carried. Many former second-class passengers now prefer to pay a little more and travel first-class, and this demand for extra comfort probably explains the decrease.

The number of third-class passengers, it is interesting to note, is about the same now as it was ten years ago. In January, 1911, the number was 236,355. By January, 1914, the number had increased to 271,800. Then there was a drop. In January, 1917, the number was 238,394 and in July, this year, the total for the month was 249,928. This is attributed to the fact that the fares on the Yau-mai Ferry are a little lower and some of the poorer Chinese prefer to travel by that means and so save the additional cent.

NEW SOLICITOR.

Admitted This Morning.

In the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, this morning, Mr. T. G. Bennett was admitted to practice as a solicitor and proctor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. Mr. Bennett was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in February of this year. He arrived in the Colony by the P. and O. steamer *Kalyan* yesterday to join the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

DANCING WITH GERMAN WOMEN.

New Order To Troops at Cologne.

A ban against British troops dancing with German women or girls has been issued by the commander of the occupation force in Germany.

British military police will be authorised to control public establishments to enforce this ban. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* of Cologne, announces that the British occupation authorities have forbidden the military of all ranks from entering dancing places, or participating in any festive organised by German private societies.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Germany's new 10,000 mark note adorned with Durer's portrait of his brother, recalls the fact that the Britannia on our own coinage possesses an historical original. When she appeared on some of the coins of Charles II., the engraver, Philip Rotier, took as his model the beautiful Duchess of Richmond, and, what is more, according to contemporary chroniclers, produced a very accurate portrait of the lady.

A London paper states:—The House of Lords records found in use as wrapping paper in cheesemonger's shop have had many companions in misfortune among our early parish registers. Those of Christchurch in Hampshire, for instance, were used to make kettle holders by the wife of one of the curates. Another parish lost its early registers and they were used by the parish clerk to sing a goose. Plungar's in Leicestershire, were used by the clerk to wrap up the groceries which he apparently took more seriously than his parish duties. Cases are on record, too, of registers used as a bedspread, patterns for lace making, and tailor's measures.

The barber's pole, which Burnley Town Council proposes to tax as an "outside sign," dates from the days when hair cutting was linked with surgery. In the operation of blood-letting, so greatly in favour with old-time physicians, and generally performed by barbers, it was usual for the patient to grip a pole provided in order to make the veins swell. As the pole soon became bloodstained it was painted red, and when not in use, hung outside the door as a sign, sometimes swathed round with a strip of linen, to signify a bandage. In course of time it occurred to some quick-witted barber-surgeon to have a dummy pole, painted red and white, fixed permanently above his door, and to keep the real pole inside. The dummy has survived long after the real article, and all it stood for has passed away.

A writer in the *Manchester Guardian* remarks: A passage in "The Croker Papers" serves to show that it is not so very long since political duels were as common in this country as ever they have been in France. When Lord Cardigan was tried by the House of Lords in 1841 for wounding Lieutenant Tuckett in a duel his counsel, Sir William Pollett asked Croker for any information he could give respecting the practice of duelling in England. Croker sent him a few memoranda, and added: "Within the last hundred years six persons have fought duels who have been Prime Ministers: Pulteney (Lord Bath), Lord Shelburne, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington. I might almost add Peel, who twice challenged, and Castlereagh, who was almost a Prime Minister. Of late years the custom has certainly decreased, and the House of Lords has not now, I dare say, above half a dozen who have actually fought, and about as many who have been seconds."

Protests such as have lately arisen at Home against the "sale of honours" are at least two centuries old. In 1717 the House of Lords took alarm at the rapid increase in their numbers by Ministerial creations, and passed a bill by a large majority for the limitation of the peerages, the proposals being that future peerages should be limited to two lives, and that new creations should be made only in cases of extinction. When the measure came before the House of Commons Walpole made these two clauses the main object of attack. If the bill became law, he pointed out, there would be no arrival at honour but through the winding-sheet of an old lord or the grave of an extinct family. Had the bill, he continued, originated with some peer of distinguished ancestry it would not have surprised him, "for the desire to exclude others from a participation of honours was no novelty in that class," but it was a matter of just surprise that it should have been promoted by Lord Stanhope, a gentleman who was not long ago seated among us, and who, having got into the House of Peers, is now desirous to shut the door after him. That sharp arrow killed the bill. It was thrown out by a majority of 92.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

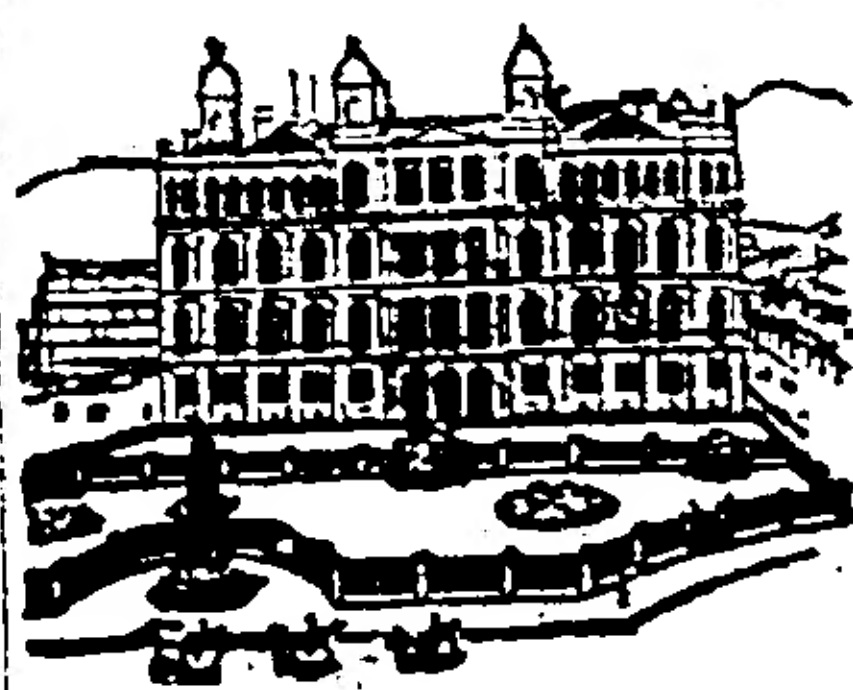
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POLISH ORPHANS.

To Return in N.Y.K. Boats.

Wandering in the wilderness of Siberia away from their native land, without parents, without friends and even without supplies, so many Polish orphans have had to endure hardship and privation for such a long time as a result of the Great European War that the Japan Red Cross Society has again stretched out its hands to alleviate their suffering. In fact, the Japan Red Cross had to take 370 Polish children into its detached Institute in Tokyo for more than a year and to send them to America in 1918 to be transferred to the Polish Relief Society established in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

But unfortunately, this Society, by this time declined to look after another group of the Polish children numbering 400 and forty attendants now on the way to Japan from Siberia. The Japan Red Cross has so arranged, therefore, as to receive them at Osaka, when they arrive in Tsuzura from Vladivostok, and to send them back directly to Dantzig on board the ships *Katori Maru* and *Atsuta Maru*, of the N.Y.K., sailing from Kobe on the 22nd. August and the 5th. September respectively. The Steamship Company, in support of and in full sympathy with the humane project of the Red Cross Society, had made considerable allowances on their passages, beside making special provision of cabins for their accommodation.

It is said that H.M. the Empress, bearing of these pitiful, helpless Polish children, has been so deeply moved that she has graciously given them supplies; and that many Japanese have followed in her footsteps, offering help to the Japan Red Cross and extending their sympathy and kindness to those orphans in various practical ways.

It is one of the chief objects of the League of Red Cross Societies to alleviate suffering of mankind. The Japan Red Cross, adhering to the principles and spirit of the League, has discharged on every occasion its duty ever since the Society was inaugurated.

ASSIZES AS THEATRES OF PSYCHIC RESEARCH.

Minister's Warning.

A warning against the danger of "turning every assize court into a theatre for psychiatric research" was uttered by Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., the Solicitor-General.

He was presiding at the annual conference of the Central Association for Mental Welfare, held at Caxton Hall. The conference discussed problems connected with the moral responsibility of certain types of criminals.

Sir Leslie said they had to consider how far punishment should be inflicted on those whom punishment could not deter, in order that the sight of punishment might deter others.

Mr. Harold Cox said if we let off a man from the consequences of crime, and did not prevent the breeding of defectives, we should create a privileged class who could commit any sort of crime without punishment.

ROBBING A TEMPLE.

Armed robbers at Shanghai have discovered a fresh field for their activities. The Chinese press contained an account of an attack on an ancestral temple in a village near to Shanghai by eight men carrying knives. The temple keeper after being bound, was stabbed in the hands and feet. He braved the torture and luckily escaped with his life, the robbers departing disappointed at not finding the treasure reported to be hidden in the temple. A few household belongings constituted their sole booty.

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SLIPON MODEL OF PRINTED SILK TIED IN WITH A WIDE RIBBON SASH

ONE BASKS BUT SELDOM SWIMS IN A GORGEOUS SUIT OF THIS SORT

THE ARDENT SWIMMER RIMS HER FAITH TO A KNITTED WOOL JERSEY COSTUME

CUTE PINAFORE BATHING SUIT WITH CUFFS ON THE KNEES

ONE hears a great deal of talk about outrageous bathing suits, but, as a matter of fact, there are very few outrageous bathing suits.

The truth is that few women really care to make spectacles of themselves on the sand. Most women go in bathing to have a good time—and they like to look as modest and inconspicuous as possible while engaged in the sport. The more gaudy a bathing costume, the more panels and scallops and tassels and fallals it has, the sadder it looks, coming up out of the water; and the average woman realizes that a simple suit of good material and good lines is always the wisest choice.

ONE-PIECE SLIPON MODEL.

The slipon bathing dress, fastening at the shoulder, has proved so incomparably better than any other style that it is now the regulation mode for swimming costumes. The straight slipon tunic may fall straight, or may be tied in with a sash. It may extend to the knee or be chopped off below the hip to show full knickers. Very smart, and quite inexpensive bathing dresses are made of black sateen, the hip-length slipon falling over full bloomers of the sateen. Near the left shoulder of the tunic is an appliqued fruit pattern—say two apples, one red and the other orange, with a few green leaves. The fruit is cut out of silk or linen and is applied to the sateen with black wool.

Knickers of swimming costumes are gathered into "cuffs" now, and are seldom finished with an elastic and shirring. The "cuffs" may be wide or narrow and it fastens with one or two buttons just below the turn of the knee. Some bathing knickers are shaped like short, loose trousers or pants but this style of knicker is covered by the short tunic, which falls almost to the knee.

GINGHAM BATHING SUITS ATTRACTIVE.

At first everybody cried "ridiculous!" at the idea of gingham bathing suits; but these gingham suits are proving themselves to be not only attractive but practical. A very pretty one is pictured. It is made of white gingham in a red and white checked pattern and the collar and cuffs are of white linen. The suit combines a Russian tunic and well fitting knickers and unlike many of this year's bathing suits this one fastens down one side of the front instead of on the shoulder. The saucy cap is of red taffeta.

PINAFORE MODEL HAS ITS CHARM.

There is a quality about the pinafore, or apron bathing suit, which makes it appeal especially

to petite wearers. The tunic is shaped like a short apron with pockets at the edge and a bib effect. This apron goes over coquettish bloomers gathered in to frills that turn up saucily at the knee to reveal white facings. The pinafore is trimmed with white piping and the whole costume is made of taffeta silk. A picture of this little suit shows its dainty charm.

One of the prettiest bathing suits on today's page, is the slipon model of flowered silk tied in by a broad sash. This bathing dress is graceful; it is becoming; it is modest; and it is easy to swim in. Under the slipon tunic is a silk and wool jersey garment ending in close knickers. The pretty silk frock has a navy ground with mulberry and rose and gray printing. The sash is made of gray taffeta ribbon and narrower ribbon binds the edges of the costume.

Another silk suit pictured belongs to the basking-class rather than the bathing-class. This elaborate suit will go into the water, but it is primarily intended, one doubts not, for posing on the sand. It is fashioned of red chiffon taffeta and white chiffon taffeta and embroidery in white wool. Cap and slippers match the smart little suit which combines a short tunic with beautifully cut and fitted breeches. The tunic is gathered to a yoke which extends to make the short sleeves, and the full, straight tunic is caught back at either side under embroidered wool ornaments.

BRIGHT COLOURS IN JERSEY SUITS.

Since the woman who swims discovered jersey she will have naught else for her swimming suit. But she makes this concession to fashion; she changes the style and colour of her jersey suit as fashion dictates. This year jersey swimming costumes are more modest in lines but much gayer in colour. A typical suit of excellent style is pictured. It well covers its wearer, you see, falling to the knee and having little sleeve-bands over the top of the arm. Abbreviated, much cut-away models are out of style now. This suit is bright blue in colour with orange trimming bands. The rubber cap is dandelion yellow. The blue suit is crossed diagonally with hairlines of orange that make a check pattern on the fabric.

Another wool jersey suit pictured is in bright green, with white braid trimming—the new sort of braid trimming; put on in conventional flower motifs rather than in horizontal lines. This suit despite its bright colour scheme has the same modest lines; the skirt almost to the

knee and a waist covering the shoulder and neck.

PRETTY BATHING SHOES THIS YEAR.

You have probably noticed how smart and dainty bathing footwear is this season. There are new strap slippers of various sorts and glove-fitting pumps which have a graceful pointed toe. And the manufacturers have at last learned how to make bathing shoes that will stay on! And that have soles that will not dissolve into pulp in three wearings! You will note, too, that all the bathing girls pictured wear stockings, and black ones. Bare legs are not considered smart with bathing costumes this season though stockings may be rolled down an inch below the knee if desired.

BRIGHT SCARVES ADD TO SUMMER WARDROBES.

The summer girl uses her long, tasselled or fringed scarf to add smartness and interest to her sport suit; and also as a sash, to add grace and charm to her blouse and skirt costume. These scarves, in soft silk and bright, rich colours come in the two-yard length and may be thrown over the shoulders with the fringed or tasselled ends falling to the knee; knotted about a low waistline over a tunic blouse. An orange and red scarf will give style and distinction to a mixed gray sport suit, worn about the throat under or over the jacket; and the same scarf will make a smart sash when the gray sport skirt is worn with a blouse of sponge, batik chiffon or grey crepe de chine.

A black georgette dinner frock is effectively trimmed with large crystal beads, stationed about an inch apart over the entire surface.

CHINS AND CHARACTER.

The narrow, square chin, usually found in women, shows a great desire to love, and even a tendency, because of this need, to run after men. The girl who marries beneath her often has this characteristic.

The broad, square chin, on the other hand, generally belongs to a man. It also shows love, of a very ardent kind that needs self-control to keep it in check. However, the possessor of this chin has enough dignity and firmness to do this, and also is good at executive work.

The well-marked and rather prominent chin shows determination and resolution. That which is very long and descends in one straight ugly line from the lower lip belongs to the obstinate person, who sticks to his or her opinions beyond all reason.

A small, well-rounded chin, especially if dimpled, indicates a pleasure-loving person, inclined to be fickle. But a small, nutcracker chin is that of the born old maid, so hard to please that she is unlikely ever to fall in love and marry.

As might be expected, the double chin indicates love of ease and a rather lazy nature, content to let chances slip because it is too much trouble to seize them. Such people are, however, good-tempered and affectionate.

A long, pointed chin is a sure index to the critical mind, which has decided opinions, intensity of conviction, and a love for arguing.

A NEW USE FOR A DOWN QUILT.

During the summer months, when the eider-down quilt is not required on the bed, it is a good plan to fold it carefully into a handsome pillow, holding the edges together by a few loose stitches all round and slipping a cravat or elaborate silk cover over it. Not only is it then of decorative value in the drawing-room or boudoir, but being constantly turned about in its cushion form, moth is not likely to attack it so easily as when put away with winter woollies. It should, however, be first well beaten and shaken to remove the dust from the folds and stitches, and an hour or so hung in the open air would do it a "world of good."

THIS WEEK'S RECIPE.

Cold Chocolate Bread Pudding.

1 cup soft stale bread crumbs
1 pint of hot milk
2 squares of chocolate
1/4 cup of sugar
1/4 teaspoon of salt
2 eggs
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
Pour the milk over the bread crumbs and let stand half an hour. Add the yolks of the eggs beaten with the sugar, salt, and chocolate melted over hot water. Lightly add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and turn into a buttered baking dish. Set dish in a pan of hot water and then bake in a moderate oven until firm. Serve cold with stiffly beaten cream or plain sweet cream.

FOR TRINKETS.

The woman who aims at making her bedroom as beautiful as her circumstances will permit likes to have uniformity of design in her toilet accessories and articles which she has in daily use. Since crystal-ware is replacing silver and even ivory on the dressing-table it is now her ambition to collect pretty objects in glass.

A trinket box of glass, which, being transparent, displays her jewellery to advantage, is a delightful addition to her table and one which may easily be made at home.

The necessary materials are six pieces of glass—two of which measure 6 in. by 9 in. (to form the bottom of the box and the lid) and two pieces of 9 in. by 3 in., and the other two, 6 in. by 3 in.; half a dozen yards of jade satin ribbon, half a yard of jade satin, some wadding, and strong gum.

Each piece of glass has to be neatly bound with the ribbon, which is applied to the glass by a thin coating of gum, in the same way as *pass partout* framing is done. When all the six pieces have been bound the bottom of the box and the four sides are stitched together with jade silk. The stitches, of course, should be very small so that they will not be too apparent. The lid is sewn on one side only being stitched. A strand of ribbon is then fixed to the middle of the lid at the edge, and another, to correspond, in the middle of the ribbon bordering the front, to make a fastening.

With the wadding and satin a soft cushion is made to place inside, and on this the jewellery is laid. The girl who can paint on glass will be able to add a decorative motif on the lid, and her labour will secure her a charming gift for a friend.

TO KEEP THE HAIR DRY WHEN SWIMMING.

Even the surest of bathing caps is apt to let a wee bit of moisture seep under its edge if its wearer indulges in diving, or even in swimming that throws the head low in the water. Most women find they can keep their hair fairly dry when using the breast or side stroke, but swimming on the back or floating almost surely means a soaked coiffure. Some swimmers use two caps, the tight rubber diving cap first and over it a becoming cap of rubberized silk. But the diving cap has to be drawn very far down over forehead and ears to protect the hair thoroughly, and the rubber cap thus arranged is usually hideously unbecoming.

There is a new device for keeping the hair dry which really seems likely to do the business. It is called a bathing-bandeau and is made of stockinette folded over rubber. It is, in fact, a sort of bandage, thicker at the back than at the front, which is tied securely around the head before you don the pretty silk bathing cap. And one advantage is, that you do not have to take your coiffure down and make your cranium as small and sleek as possible—as you have to do when you pull on a tight rubber diving cap. A folded length of chamoin tied around the head before the bathing cap is donned will also help much in keeping the water out, but the stockinette and rubber bandage seems a better protection and should be much appreciated by women swimmers.

SMART BATHING WRAPS.

The smartest bathing and beach wraps this season follow the prevailing vogue for elaborate capes, and it is possible to choose from almost as varied an assortment of brilliantly tinted rubber capes for wear over the bathing costume as when selecting one's lace race cloak.

Scalloped edges, applique rubber designs and fringes decorate these fashionable wraps. A royal blue once seen recently was composed of from the shoulders downwards, of rubber strips about an inch wide, forming a deep and full fringe.

Bathing caps selected to accompany the capes are to match, and it is quite usual to have a complete bathing toilette of costume, cap and wrap all to match.

NOVELTY IN FINGER PLATES.

It is a very effective notion to have fingerplates on the doors in keeping with the colour scheme of the room. Under strips of plate glass, with rounded edges and corners, panels of moire silk, velvet or brocade may be placed. A room in which Orientalism is the dominating note might have glass door-plates protecting narrow pieces of Chinese embroidery, while in a dainty boudoir pretty lace insertion of bold design and the right width looks charming under glass against a background of the fashionable grey paint. Strips of the cretonne left over from the furniture covers in a cretonne room can also be utilised in this way to advantage.

Painted and embroidered satin panels are a novelty, and a set of these, complete with the covering glass plates, would make an unusual and delightful present for a bride furnishing her new home.

OF INTEREST

The newest sweater coats are made of silk lace, woven in patterns resembling coarse chantilly. They come in delicate shades of lavender, blue and pink, and usually are worn with white.

All shades of green are going to be fashionable this winter. The newest tones are fern green, director's green and Moroccan green. The last is an especially soft, deep shade.

Vanity cases of black enamel are smart. Sometimes they have figures in gold or are encrusted with many small stones.

Evening wraps for summer are composed of layer after layer of different coloured chiffons. The result is a combination of tones with the changeable glow of the opal.

Oriental silk, in very gay patterns, is being used to make whole costumes. Usually these are cut on straight lines, belted only slightly with a cord or flowing sash.

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Empress of Canada	Sept. 21	Oct. 9	23	Empress of Scotland	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	31
Empress of Russia	Oct. 5	Oct. 23	31	Empress of France	Oct. 31	Nov. 6	13
Empress of Australia	Oct. 25	Nov. 13	21	Minnesota	Nov. 22	Nov. 30	6
Empress of Asia	Nov. 2	Nov. 13	21	Empress of France	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	12
Empress of Canada	Nov. 18	Dec. 6	14	Empress of Scotland	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	26
Empress of Russia	Nov. 30	Dec. 18	26	Empress of France	Dec. 26	Jan. 3	10

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"Elkridge"	Leaves Hongkong	24th Sept.	25th Sept.

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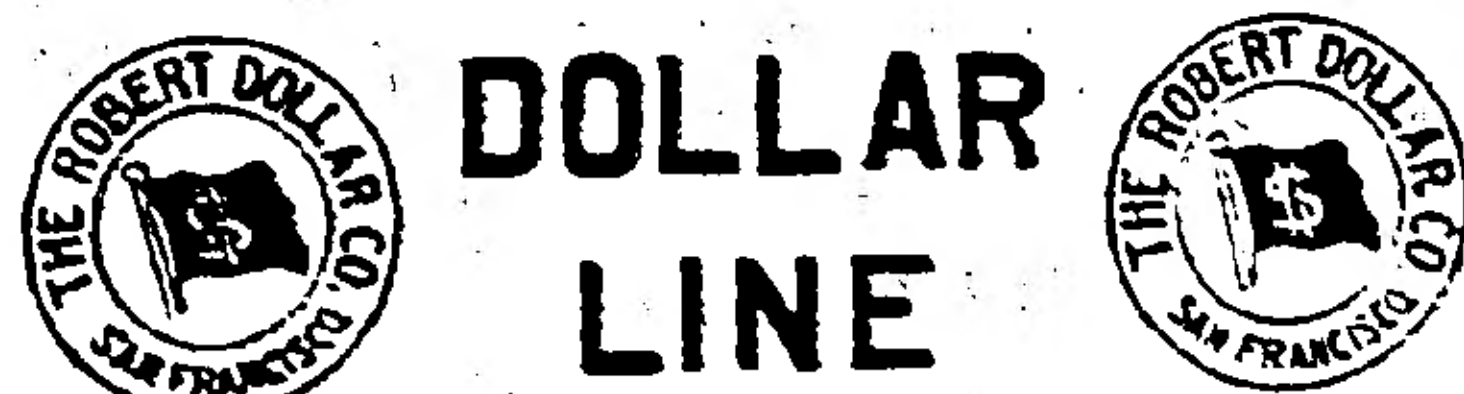
Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
SEMILAN	Adm. R'dam, Hamburg & Bremen	21st Sept.
SEMMA	R'dam, Adm., Hamburg & Bremen	20th Oct.
OSTIKER	Adm., R'dam, Hamburg & Bremen	20th Nov.

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President McKinley	... Sept. 11

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S.S. CADARETTA	... Sept. 11
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S.S. STANLEY	... about Sept. 15.
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S.S. CITY OF LINCOLN ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Sept.

S.S. CITY OF BRISTOL ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Sept.

S.S. CITY OF MELBOURNE ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Oct.

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Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	ANGKOR 15,000	On or about 1st Sept.
Yokohama	ANGERS 15,000	On or about 15th Sept.
Yokohama	AYAZ LE RIDEAU 15,000	On or about 29th Sept.
Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Port Said	CORDILLERE 11,000	On or about 5th Sept.
Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Port Said	ANGONE 11,000	On or about 19th Sept.
Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Port Said	ANGERS 15,000	On or about 3rd Oct.
Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Port Said	ANGERS 15,000	On or about 17th Oct.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

JAPANESE BUSINESS AT SEATTLE. Twenty-one Japanese business men en route to Rio de Janeiro arrived at Seattle, where they are guests of Japanese and American business men. They will leave for San Francisco.

CHINESE LABOUR.

In the course of a report to the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on the building industry, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General in Shanghai, declares: "While Chinese labour is cheap, it is also slow and inefficient, and in the long run almost as expensive as American labour."

FAR EAST TRADE.

American exporters and importers comment favourably on their business dealings with old-established houses throughout the Far East. They report satisfactory orders from former markets and also from new sources, with settlements made according to contract terms. While the general outlook in Japan is somewhat dull at present, there has been a consistent lowering of prices and of living costs which, it is believed, will have a salutary effect upon the economic life of the country. The civil war in China has had very little influence on the commerce of the country, and the chief trade centres have maintained existing trade relations. The Philippine Islands have a favourable trade balance at the present time, caused chiefly by increased shipments of sugar and by the liquidation of accumulated stocks of coconut oil. There is every indication of normal conditions within a short time.—Guarantee Trust Co's circular.

DEVELOPING MANCHURIA.

With the purpose of advancing the industrial and agricultural development of both Mongolia and Manchuria, the authorities of the South Manchurian Railway have decided to open an exhibition of Manchurian and Mongolian products. The exhibition will take place probably sometime next year. A high official of the South Manchurian Railway said the other day: "The idea of carrying on an exhibition has already been decided, and the next thing to do is to fix the date for such an exhibition. At first it was thought that the products for exhibition were to be taken from the interior of Manchuria and Mongolia only, and foreign products would not be offered, but if we are to introduce foreign products into Manchuria and Mongolia we must exhibit foreign products as well, in order to show that other regions are producing, otherwise the exhibition will not have effect, because our aim is to introduce Manchurian and Mongolian products to outsiders and to introduce foreign products into Manchuria and Mongolia." He also said that the central aim of the exhibition is to link up the products for import and export in order to carry commercial publicity to its maximum efficiency.

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NOVARA	8,580	13th Sept.	Miles, London & Antwerp
SUDAN	8,580	22nd Sept.	Shore, Pank C to & Bhat
MACEDONIA	11,000	27th Sept.	Bhat, Miles, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,000	11th Oct.	Miles, London & Antwerp
MAITIA	11,000	25th Oct.	Bhat, Miles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

G. APCAR	4,849	4th Sept.	Calcutta via S'pore, Port Swettenham & Penang.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	31st Aug. noon	Manila, Thurs. Island, Tiville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KALYAN	9,000	30 Aug. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama
MACEDONIA	11,000	2nd Sept.	Shanghai
SUDAN	8,580	7th Sept.	Shanghai

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S.S. GLENAMOVY	15th September.
S.S. GLENDOOLE	23rd September.

HOMEWARDS

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. GLENLUCE	2nd Sept. 6.00 A.M.	LONDON, A'WERP, R'DAM, H'BURG
S.S. GLENSHANE	3rd Sept.	LONDON, A'WERP, R'DAM, H'BURG
S.S. PEMBROKESHIRE	24th Sept.	LONDON, A'WERP, R'DAM, H'BURG
S.S. GLENADE	24th Sept.	G.O.A. LONDON, A'WERP, R'DAM, H'BURG

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Tjitaroom	Java	3rd Sept.	5th Sept.	Amoy, S'hai, N.C.
Tjimanook	N. China	4th Sept.	6th Sept.	Batavia, B'via

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KATORI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Friday, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KATSUMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Friday, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

LIMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON, ROTTERDAM.

LIMA MARU (Nagasaki direct) Friday, 8th September.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & GLASGOW.

BENGAL MARU (Nagasaki direct) Thursday, 7th September.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Etc.

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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TAKASAKI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Friday, 8th Sept.

YOSHINO MARU (Nagasaki direct) Friday, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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HAKONE MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	22nd Sept.	27th Sept.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS

City of Sydney ... Sailing ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

HOMEWARDS

City of Manchester 28th Aug. Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & H'burg

City of Florence ... 6th Sept. London, Antwerp, R'dam & Hamburg

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailings from Hongkong:—

For ... Steamers ... To Sail.

BANGKOK ... Phan Samud ... 4th Sept. at 6 p.m.

BANGKOK ... Doen Samud ... 7th Sept. at 6 p.m.

For further particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents.

Tel. 36

COASTAL SHIPPING**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Mingsang	Thurs. 31st Aug. at d'light.	
TTAO via S'hai Kwongsang	Fri. 1st Sept. at noon.	
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fri. 1st Sept. at 3 p.m.	
MANILA	Fri. 1st Sept. at 3 p.m.	
KOBE	Sat. 2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	Sun. 3rd Sept. at noon.	
TTAO via S'hai Kwongsang	Sun. 3rd Sept. at noon.	
BANGKOK via Swatow Kwalsang	Tues. 5th Sept. at noon.	
SANDAKAN	Wed. 6th Sept. at noon.	
KOBE	Wed. 6th Sept. at noon.	
TTAO via S'hai Kwongsang	Thurs. 7th Sept. at noon.	

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returns from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE: Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

HORNE LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Choboo. BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Hosang" will be despatched on or about Friday, 1st Sept. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Liangchow	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SAIGON	Linan	1st Sept. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Chenan	1st Sept. at 9 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Szechuen	1st Sept. at 9 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Tamling	2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & AMOI	Kiungchow	2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Sunning	2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Chihua	3rd Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kwiyang	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kaying	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Luchow	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI C'FOO, TIENSIN Kueichow		6th Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI, H'PHONG	Kaitong	8th Sept. at 8 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'wai.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Cargo and baggage can be insured at the above office.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haidong	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 1st Sept. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	W. S. Turnbull	FRI. 8th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 23rd Sept.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 9th Sept.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 2206.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS**SCANDINAVIAN SHIPPING.**

Norway's shipping showed a net increase of 28,000 tons in the first half of 1922; Sweden's 47,000 tons; Denmark's, 7,000 tons. The relatively large Swedish increase is due to the return of vessels temporarily sailing under the German flag. The vessels under construction in Norway on the 1st July numbered forty of 54,000 tons; in Sweden, thirteen of 32,000 tons; in Denmark, twenty-eight of 55,000 tons.

OASIS IN THE SHIP BUILDING DESERT.

Tenders are being called for among Clyde shipbuilders by a shipowning company who are in the market for a 12,000-ton ship. In view of the present acute depression in the shipyards it is good news to learn that at least one company is beginning to "see daylight." According to Lloyd's Register returns, the new work for the whole of the last quarter amounted only to 38,800 tons, that the possibility of securing an order for a ship of this size is causing the builders concerned to give the closest estimate possible.

DISPUTE BETWEEN UNIONS.

The president of the Australian Seamen's Union, Mr. Tom Walsh, denies having received a telegram from Mr. Havelock Wilson, the president of the British Sailors' and Firemen's Union asking for a reply to his letter complaining of the boycott of British seamen in Australia. Mr. Walsh states that he wrote to Mr. Wilson denying the existence of an agreement providing for the unconditional transfer of members of the British union to the Australian union, and calling Mr. Wilson's attention to an interview in Sydney during his Australian visit in 1912, in which he (Mr. Wilson) said he wanted the men to remain in the British union and not to join the Australian union. Mr. Walsh stated that the British seamen had the same right as any other seamen to apply for membership of the Australian union, but Mr. Wilson wanted privileges for them which they would never get in Australia. Mr. Havelock Wilson complained that the Australian union had refused to transfer members of the British union, in spite of a long-standing agreement, and hinted that if it persisted in its attitude the British union might adopt retaliatory measures. Australian union officials then pointed out that the only agreement in existence for mutual transfer (not unconditional) was a recent one which had been arranged at the Genoa Seamen's Conference between Mr. Wilson and an Australian delegate, and that it had not been observed by the British union, which had repeatedly refused to transfer Australians.

REMINISCENCE.

The *Journal of Commerce*: The last scene of the wonderful career of Willis' famous clipper *Tweed* occurred on the 18th of July 1858, when she was dismantled off Alagoa Bay. Few ships have had such a remarkable history. As the *Tweed*, which was built in 1832 as the East India Company's frigate *Punjab*, a paddle wheel hull was copied almost exactly from a French frigate which contrived to dodge our cruisers for years in the Indian Ocean, and was famous all over the East for her speed. Later, the design of the Cutty Sark was based on the lines of the *Tweed*, so that an extraordinary chain is formed. After a strenuous war service in the Mutiny and Crimea she was paid off with most of the other John Company's ships, and was sent to the Thames to be sold for what she would fetch. John Willis soon decided that she would be a wonderfully speedy sailing ship when her engines and paddles were removed, and took the risk of buying her to that end. Perhaps the risk was minimised a little by the fact that he bought her very cheaply, but he certainly never had the slightest reason to regret his bargain. She began by being chartered by the Government to assist in the laying of the telegraph cable between Bombay and the Persian Gulf, and after that she settled down to a steady succession of fast passages on every trade into which she was put. On her last passage she had done well from Sydney to China, and was taking her cargo to New York when the accident occurred. She was towed into port by a steamer, but she had suffered severe damage, and was leaking badly with the result that she was sold out of the service for scrap, much to the regret of all good sailors. Visitors to Port Elizabeth are still shown a church whose roof is largely composed of her teak timbers.

